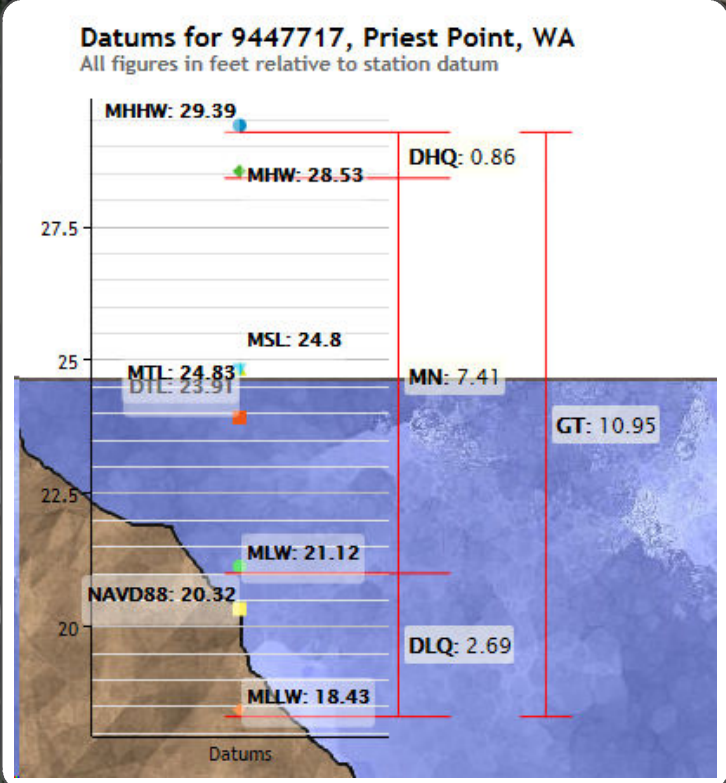


Legend

- Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT)
- Mean Higher-High Water Tide (MHHW)
- NAVD88 - 0ft

Sta #	Name	Lat	Long	MHHW (ft)	HAT (ft)
9447717	Priest Pt	48 2.1	122 13.6	29.39	31.45



*Contours are based off a DEM NAD83 dataset for Puget Sound.
This dataset represents a composite of the best-available bathymetry and topography for Puget Sound, Hood Canal, Lake Washington and the surrounding lowlands as of January 2005.
It was made possible by a Washington Seagrant and USGS.

The vertical accuracy of this DEM has not been tested. The vertical accuracy is a function of the accuracy of the various underlying data sets plus the errors introduced during the production of this DEM. Production of the DEM included reprojecting the data to Washington State Plane North, converting units from meters to feet, adjusting the vertical datum to NAVD83 using CORPSCON 5.11.08 (for terrestrial data), VDatum 1.06 (marine data south of 48°10'); or by adding a value from a NAVD83 correction surface developed from NOS tidal benchmarks for soundings north of 48°10' (see processing steps section for details), and finally resampling the data to a 30-foot raster resolution. In addition to the transformation errors described above, bathymetry-bathymetry and terrestrial-terrestrial overlapping data sets were merged together by using the ArcGIS 9.0 "Mosaic to New Raster" command with the "Blend" option. This proprietary algorithm feathers overlapping datasets into one another to minimize edge artifacts. It will also lower the fidelity of accurate datasets when they are "blended" with lower fidelity data. Lidar (both bathymetric and terrestrial) error is <2 feet for the original 6-foot pixels. Swath bathymetry and NOS sounding error are depth dependent but should be <5 feet at 300 foot depth for post-1960's surveys while lead-line soundings are expected to be worse, the UW 10-meter elevation data is derived from USGS 10-meter dem's whose vertical error can exceed 50 feet. Finally, a 30-foot cell covers considerable terrain such that the variability of the ground surface within a cell can easily exceed the inherent accuracy of the original measuring equipment. In short, without an independent accuracy assessment it is difficult to estimate the vertical accuracy of these data. Lidar (both bathymetric and terrestrial) error is <2 feet for the original 6-foot pixels. Swath bathymetry and NOS sounding error are depth dependent but should be <5 feet at 300 foot depth for post-1960's surveys while lead-line soundings are expected to be worse, the UW 10-meter elevation data is derived from USGS 10-meter dem's whose vertical error can exceed 50 feet. Finally, a 30-foot cell covers considerable terrain such that the variability of the ground surface within a cell can easily exceed the inherent accuracy of the original measuring equipment. In short, without an independent accuracy assessment it is difficult to estimate the vertical accuracy of these data.

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HAT vs MHHW Tidal Datum Comparison - Priest Point, WA

(Highest Astronomical Tide & Mean Higher-High Water Tide Relative to NAD83 - 0ft Tide)

*Bathymetry DEM and contours are based off NAD83 dataset



TS 8/6/15